

# PAR

Didst thou  
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;  
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakefp.*  
With such the must return at setting light,  
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*  
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and  
he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him,  
and, with tears of compassion, bewailed their infidelity.  
*Calamy's Sermons.*  
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.  
With me *partaker* in thy happiness,  
When thou dost meet good hap. *Shakefp.*  
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not  
have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets.  
*Matthew xxiii. 30.*  
3. Accomplish; associate.  
Thou contentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.  
*Palm l. 18.*  
He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and  
drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*  
*PARTER. n. f.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates.  
The chief *part* of the fray was night, which, with her  
black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other.  
*Sidney.*  
*PARTERRE. n. f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground,  
that, for the most part, faces the fourth and best front of an  
house, and is generally furnished with greens, flowers, &c.  
*Miller.*  
There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your  
makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigramatists and  
sonnetteers. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 477.*  
The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;  
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*  
*PARTIAL. adj.* [*partial*, French.]  
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one  
side of the question more than the other.  
Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the  
law. *Mal. ii. 9.*  
2. Inclined to favour without reason.  
Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends,  
and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in  
punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed govern-  
ments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*  
Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,  
But are not critics to their judgment too. *Pope.*  
In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than  
to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*  
3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not gen-  
eral; not universal; not total.  
If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with  
an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an uni-  
versal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge  
from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it;  
for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of  
it. *South's Sermons.*  
All discord, harmony, not underfoot;  
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*  
*PARTIALITY. n. f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal  
state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, with-  
out just reason.  
Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and com-  
plain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the  
free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
*Partiality* is properly the understanding's judging according  
to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according  
to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*  
As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead  
the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies,  
which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*  
To *PARTIALIZE. v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To  
make *partial*. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and  
not unworthy of general use.  
Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*  
Th' unflinching firmness of my upright soul. *Shakefp.*  
*PARTIALLY. adv.* [from *partial*.]  
1. With unjust favour or dislike.  
2. In part; not totally.  
That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true  
in its covert sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal  
salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured  
in the shadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*PARTIBILITY. n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separabil-  
ity.  
*PARTIBLE. adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable.  
Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together,  
that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*  
The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty;  
and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*  
*PARTICIPABLE. adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared  
or partaken.

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Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with  
this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by  
created beings. *Norris's Miscellanies.*  
*PARTICIPANT. adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Shar-  
ing; having share or part.  
During the parliament, he published his proclamation, of-  
fering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *partici-  
pant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted them-  
selves. *Bacon.*  
The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of  
more than monkish speculations.  
If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like  
a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant*  
of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer  
in it to quicken it. *Hale.*  
To *PARTICIPATE. v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *particeps*, Fr.]  
1. To partake; to have share.  
Th' other instruments  
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;  
And mutually *participate*. *Shakefp.*  
2. With of.  
An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said,  
that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he  
*participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*  
3. With in.  
His delivery, and thy joy thereon,  
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*  
4. To have part of more things than one.  
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals  
both. *Bacon.*  
God, when heav'n and earth he did create,  
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Deubam.*  
Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended  
and diffused equally through all, should *participate* of each  
others colours. *Dryden.*  
5. To have part of something common with another.  
The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local  
motion, like percussions made upon the air.  
To *PARTICIPATE. v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to  
share.  
As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no  
man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither  
can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*  
The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without  
Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with  
them. *Camden's Remains.*  
Fellowship,  
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*  
All rational delight; wherein the brute  
Cannot be human consort. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
*PARTICIPATION. n. f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]  
1. The state of sharing something in common.  
Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than  
any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this  
good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*  
Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *parti-  
cipation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like  
so many wild geese. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any  
countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*  
2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something.  
All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *parti-  
cipation* of God himself. *Hooker.*  
Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the  
supreme. *Stillington.*  
What an honour, that God should admit us into such a  
blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*  
Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of  
thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its  
*participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it.  
*Pope.*  
3. Distribution; division into shares.  
It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain  
even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby  
to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a  
great number of well-delivers. *Raleigh.*  
*PARTICIPIAL. adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of  
a *participle*.  
*PARTICIPIALLY. adv.* [from *participial*.] In the sense or man-  
ner of a *participle*.  
*PARTICIPLE. n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]  
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.  
A *participle* as is a particular sort of adjective, formed  
from a verb, and together with its signification of action,  
passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time  
thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*  
2. Any thing that participates of different things.  
The *participles* or confiners between plants and living crea-  
tures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in  
their parts: such as, oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*  
*PARTICULAR. n. f.* [*particula*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]  
1. Any small portion of a greater substance. *There*

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From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses  
had not given their commissioners authority in the least  
*particula* to recede. *Clarendon.*  
There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or  
too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so  
much as any one *particula* of it, that mankind may not be either  
the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estr.*  
With *particules* of heav'nly fire,  
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*  
Curious wits,  
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,  
On the small size of atoms, which unite  
To make the smallest *particula* of light. *Blackmore.*  
It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length,  
be improved to the discovery of the *particules* of bodies, on  
which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Blest with more *particules* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*  
2. A word unvaried by inflexion.  
Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and  
subtlety of wit to be a found believing christian, men were  
not curious what syllables or *particules* of speech they used.  
*Hooker, b. v.*  
The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not  
as the modern languages, by *particules* prefixed, but by chang-  
ing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*  
*Particules* are the words, whereby the mind signifies what  
connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations,  
that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*  
In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particula*, consisting but of  
one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty  
several significations. *Locke.*  
*PARTICULAR. adj.* [*particular*, French.]  
1. Relating to single persons; not general.  
He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing  
with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it  
was. *Sidney.*  
As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as  
also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom  
are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*  
2. Individual; one distinct from others.  
Wherefore one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out  
of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice, which  
remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood  
doth good. *Bacon.*  
This is true of actions considered in their general nature or  
kind; but not considered in their *particular* individual in-  
stances. *South's Sermons.*  
Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular*  
person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached  
for that omission. *Dryden.*  
3. Noting properties or things peculiar.  
Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that  
he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*  
4. Attentive to things single and distinct.  
I have been *particular* in examining the reason of chil-  
dren's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will  
give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*  
5. Single; not general.  
Rather performing his general commandment, which had  
ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung  
out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*  
6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him  
from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.  
*PARTICULAR. n. f.*  
1. A single instance; a single point.  
I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for  
me to reveal. *Bacon.*  
Those notions are universal, and what is universal must  
needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the  
same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human  
nature. *South's Sermons.*  
Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind,  
the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does  
exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*  
And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *parti-  
cular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other wo-  
men, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and  
import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be  
in, to their husbands. *Locke.*  
The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all  
the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addi-  
son.*  
Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*  
2. Individual; private person.  
It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good  
of the community. *L'Estrange.*  
3. Private interest.  
Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to  
destroy our own *particulars*, the partial and immoderate desire  
whereof poisoneth wherefore it taketh place; but the scope  
and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and com-  
mon good. *Hooker.*  
They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal,

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at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein  
their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b. 5.*  
His general lov'd him *Shakefp.*  
In a most dear *particular*.  
4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.  
For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.  
The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law  
was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
6. Distinct not general recital.  
Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them,  
in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*  
*PARTICULARITY. n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]  
1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.  
So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the  
greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *parti-  
cularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*  
2. Singleness; individuality.  
Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby  
both general principles for directing of human actions are com-  
prehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which  
conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and  
evil. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
3. Petty account; private incident.  
To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an em-  
peror, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like  
*particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly  
not a little pleasing. *Addison.*  
4. Something belonging to single persons.  
Let the general trumpet blow his blast;  
*Particularities* and petty founds *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
To cease.  
5. Something peculiar.  
I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it  
was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on  
which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred  
many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*  
To *PARTICULARIZE. v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particu-  
lar*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.  
The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize*  
their abundance. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *par-  
ticularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
*PARTICULARLY. v. a.* [from *particular*.]  
1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.  
Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the crea-  
tion, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some.  
*South's Sermons.*  
2. In an extraordinary degree.  
This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a  
great part of his character. *Dryden.*  
With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased,  
both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to  
the reader. *Dryden.*  
To *PARTICULATE. v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make men-  
tion singly. Obsolete.  
I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefra-  
gable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*  
*PARTISAN. n. f.* [*partisan*, French.]  
1. A kind of pike or halberd.  
Let us  
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can;  
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*  
A grave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*? *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.  
Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had  
hired men to be bound and punnioned. *Addison.*  
I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable  
reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a  
few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*  
3. The commander of a party.  
4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*  
*PARTITION. n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.  
We grew together,  
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,  
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakefp.*  
2. Division; separation; distinction.  
We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain  
*partition*, although not to many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*  
Can we not  
*Partition* make with spectacles so precious  
Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,  
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff;  
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakefp.*  
The day, month and year, measured by them, are used as  
standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from  
them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*  
3. Part